

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MURPHY BUILDING
Penn. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.
Telephone Main 6265.

New York Office: 175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office: 1718 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston Office: Journal Building
Philadelphia Office: 613 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office: News Building

FRANK A. MUNSEY, Proprietor
F. A. WALKER, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.
1 mo. \$1.00 3 mos. \$2.50 6 mos. \$4.50
Daily and Sunday \$0.50 1 yr. \$8.00
Daily only .25 1 yr. \$4.00
Sunday only .25 1 yr. \$2.00

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of September was as follows:

ing the month										of September was as follows:									
1	.....	58,101	11	.....	61,448	21	.....	54,346	31	.....	54,346				
2	.....	60,309	12	.....	64,445	22	.....	54,346	32	.....	54,346				
3	.....	Sunday	13	.....	61,583	23	.....	67,881	33	.....	67,881				
4	.....	58,190	14	.....	60,111	24	.....	Sunday	34	.....	Sunday				
5	.....	67,803	15	.....	60,339	25	.....	64,496	35	.....	64,496				
6	.....	61,270	16	.....	61,693	26	.....	56,332	36	.....	56,332				
7	.....	61,844	17	.....	Sunday	27	.....	64,083	37	.....	64,083				
8	.....	106,416	18	.....	59,337	28	.....	64,108	38	.....	64,108				
9	.....	60,432	19	.....	55,421	29	.....	57,208	39	.....	57,208				
10	.....	Sunday	20	.....	56,116	30	.....	60,136	40	.....	60,136				

Total for the month: 1,685,446
Daily average for the month: 56,178

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of September was 1,685,446, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for September to have been 56,178.

September, 1911, includes 29,109 extra papers sold on Labor Day and 29,109 extra papers (Seattle verdict) sold on September 4. Deducting these figures, the average net circulation for September is shown to have been 56,178.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of September was as follows:

On Labor Day and 35,000 extra papers (Seattle verdict) sold on September 8. Deducting these figures, the average net circulation for September is shown to have been 51,475.

Total for the month: 2,047,946
Sunday average for the month: 68,101

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of September was 2,047,946, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during September, shows the net Sunday average for September to have been 51,199.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1911.

The dove of peace just naturally refused to roost around the Board of Education.

The local fan now looks as vacant and disconsolate as if he had drained the last drop from the fountain of human happiness.

The Alexandria police have devised a system of signals which make it easy to catch speeding motorists or motorcycle riders. They don't know what's after them until they are pinched.

The winter league will now begin. Frenchy will have charge of the stove. Home-runs and triples will be knocked over, and bases restolen. This dope is better than none at all until next April.

The Washington man who is suing his wife for divorce because she threw cups and plates at him, has one consolation. If he gets the divorce he will not have to buy any more dishes in that home at least.

Nine new members have just joined the Chamber of Commerce. The indications increase that the present winter will be one of the most active in the history of the institution, and there is much to be done.

The Chamber of Commerce is laboring with the details of Robert N. Harper's financing for assisting manufacturing companies in the District. Another committee meeting has been called to discuss it this afternoon.

State Senator Blair Lee, of Montgomery county, who lost the gubernatorial nomination to Mr. Gorman, is to stump for the Democratic ticket in his own county. His utterances are anxiously awaited by all Democratic voters.

In view of Henry P. Blair's declaration for the need of close co-operation between parents and school teachers it is gratifying to hear from Superintendent Davidson that Washington is far advanced in this respect than other cities.

What's this? Dr. Wiley wanting to throw out chemistry from the curriculum of public schools in favor of "something practical"? The opinion prevails rather generally that in the hands of the doctor, chemistry has been made powerful practical.

Through car service to Congress Heights is almost a reality. Residents of the suburb are rejoicing because General Manager Fuller, of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, has promised that the cars will probably be running by November 15.

A District defendant will ask the Supreme Court of the United States to decide whether a gambling house can properly be described as a "disorderly" house, when there is really no disorder. Thus far, apparently, the courts have simply taken it for granted that something would break loose when a fellow was caught bluffing on a bob-tailed tush.

A HEROINE HONORED BY THE WHOLE NATION.

Ira Lewis was well termed the "Grace Darling of America." The plucky English girl made one prodigious effort that has endeared her ever since to all who are proud to subscribe to the statement that it is the supreme test of humanity to brave death in order to rescue another. The American woman spent a whole life time performing prodigies of skill and daring.

Like the famous English heroine, whose place she took as uncrowned queen of the North Atlantic light-house service, Ida Lewis, or Mrs. Wilson, as she was known in private life, enjoyed the gratitude of a nation, and unsought though it was, it must have proved cheering. Medals have their place, and a pension may indeed be a welcome thing, but the finest feelings of the country found expression in this case in the messages of thanks which the heroine received from Congress and other public assemblies.

The Steel Suit the Climax of Anti-Trust Litigations

In filing suit under the Sherman anti-trust act for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, the National Administration serves notice of its definite purpose to carry the enforcement of that law to the utmost limits. President Taft in some of his speeches on the present tour, has declared that the Sherman act is the statement of the national policy toward great combinations, and that he does not consider it requires amendment. Adjudicated finally in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, he appraised it as a "useful asset."

The Sherman-law policy of the Taft Administration is brought into acute contrast with that of the Roosevelt regime. Mr. Roosevelt seemed to agree, in general, with that construction which the Supreme Court afterward put upon the law, demanding its interpretation and execution in the "light of reason." He believed that frankness and openness in dealing with the public were to be accounted very real virtues. These virtues the Steel Corporation has been credited with in a degree rather unusual among corporations of its character.

All these considerations are brushed aside by the Taft Administration. When in an exigency of financial pressure, the Steel Corporation desired to take over control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, officials of the former submitted a statement of their purpose to Mr. Roosevelt, and asked permission to take the step. The permission was given.

Thus it became a part of the governmental policy to allow that absorption. That permission was Mr. Roosevelt's way of reading the "light of reason" condition into his law-enforcement policy.

But in the petition for dissolution of the corporation, the Tennessee Coal and Iron transaction is severely attacked; it is charged that President Roosevelt was misled; that the whole situation was not laid before him; that real motives were concealed, and disingenuous explanations given to him.

As to all this, the Government's petition admits that the facts are not all clear. The whole truth can be known only following a trial and the taking of much evidence. But one thing stands out very clear from this contrast of the policies of two successive administrations.

The fact is, that the law meant one thing to one President, and means another thing to another President. There has not been the change of a line or letter in the act; yet the thing which Mr. Roosevelt authorized becomes the object of his successor's attack. The policy which Roosevelt developed is cast aside by his successor.

Business, in such conditions, manifestly can feel no security in its position. The law is the same now as in 1907; but the business transaction which in 1907 was vided and approved at the White House is repudiated and accounted an offense at the White House in 1911.

Permanence, uniformity, continuity of conditions, are absolutely necessary to the safe and secure conduct of business, great or small. These things, plainly, the country has not yet secured under the anti-trust law. It has been on the statute books twenty-one years. Passed originally with the clear intention that it was to have application to industrial combinations only, and not to railroads, it was applied to railroads in the Traffic Association and Northern Securities cases, and denied application to industrials in the Knight or Sugar trust cases. Thus in the first decade of its existence it was literally turned topsy-turvy from its original status. In the next decade, it was taken in hand by another set of interpreters and interpretations, and again tipped upside down; it was given rigorous application to industrials in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, and denied that application to railroads in the Harriman system case!

Add to this remarkable record the showing of ready reversal of form in the Steel Corporation-Tennessee affair, as just stated, and it is apparent that there has been no uniformity of meaning, interpretation, policy or procedure under this act.

As to the Steel Corporation itself, investors will find reassurance in the fact that the Government's petition admits that today the properties are of such value that the securities do not seem likely to suffer much discounting. It is stated that the valuation of the properties was fixed by the Bureau of Corporations at \$1,187,000,000. Its capitalization being, at par, \$1,468,000,000, it will be seen that there is value back of the securities to maintain them at present market prices.

It is the strong conviction of The Times that the Government should not, any more than an individual, brand any man or group of men as dishonest, as malefactors, as law violators, until it has the proof of its charges. The Times does not believe that Judge Gary and his associates have deserved thus to be branded. It does not believe that, as the Government petition alleges, they were trying to get that which did not belong to them, to manipulate the market or the financial situation, to perform any reprehensible act toward individuals or toward any corporation, or to mislead the then President Roosevelt, in connection with the Tennessee Coal and Iron affair. To this measure of justice all men are entitled. Nobody is presumed to be guilty till he is so proved.

NEW INTEREST IN THE ROYAL GAME OF CHESS.

It will be no easy matter to make a monogram pin for the C. C. C. C. C. At the same time it should not be a difficult matter to make a success of the Capital City Chess and Checker Club, which was organized on Wednesday night. The membership will probably include some of the most prominent and intellectual men in the District, for chess, particularly, has been the delight of such men for five

thousand years. Checkers, while requiring a certain amount of mental effort, is not even in the class with the nobler and more ancient game, and in France is called Les Dames for the reason that the mocker who thus christened it wished to imply that it was essentially a game for women. But the very genealogy of chess presents an interesting field, and those who delight in rummaging in the dusty archives have given us a whole literature in regard to the game. Nobody would undertake to say how old

is anything which had its birth in the mysterious heart of India. The most that can be said in this connection is that a game known as "chaturanga" was known to the Hindus three thousand years before Christ. It was substantially the game of chess, though, as the etymology of the name signifies, it was played by four people.

From India the game spread to Persia and thence into Arabia. Modified from time to time in the course of its wanderings it was finally introduced by the Moors into Spain and other parts of western Europe in the eighth century, bringing with it the name of "chess," which is directly derived from the Persian "shah," or king. It is probable that the game had become known in eastern Europe even before it reached Spain, and it is certain that it was well known in England before the Norman conquest.

England and the Continent have produced many phenomenal chess players, several of whom have been able to play the game blindfolded, and in America Paul Morphy probably stands at the head of a long list of chess geniuses. It has been a favorite game with kings and with the common people. Tradition has it that Napoleon worked out the plan of his battles on the chess board, and it is certain that Lorrimer Deland evolved therefrom the principle of the flying wedge which has practically transformed the game of football.

Washington has a large number of skillful players, and there is every reason to assume that the Capital City Chess and Checker Club will prove a pronounced success.

Reward Offered For Capture Of Thief

Five thousand dollars offering rewards amounting to \$300 for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the jewelry stolen Wednesday afternoon from the home of H. Clay Stewart, a wealthy real estate operator, at 1022 Eleventh street northwest, were sent out by the police today.

A reward of \$100 will be paid by the police department for the arrest of Mr. Stewart will pay a reward of \$200 for the recovery of the property.

The thief, who gained an entrance to the Stewart home on the pretext that he was a "boss" painter, who had come to oversee some work being done on the house, is described as about forty years old, five feet eight or nine, 180 or 190 pounds; red, smooth face, gray suit, and the appearance of a mechanic. A detailed description of the jewelry, valued at nearly \$4,000, is also given.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Hope, No. 29, grand visitation. Eastern Star Chapters—Takoma, No. 12; Cathedral, No. 4. The following Knights of Pythias organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Syracusan, No. 10, official visit of grand lodge officers; Rathbone-Superior, No. 29, business. Pythian Sisters—Rathbone Temple, No. 8, business.

The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Central No. 1, and Metropolitan, No. 18, degree work. Rebekah Degree—Dorcas, No. 4, degree work. Meeting of Capitol Council, No. 25, J. O. U. A. M., 419 Tenth street northwest. Meeting of Seneca Tribe, No. 11, I. O. R. M., 316 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Meeting of Minerva Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., Masonic Hall, Anacostia, 8 p. m.

Meeting of White Eagle Tribe, No. 17, I. O. R. M., Fifth and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Idaho Council, No. 1, Degree of Poochohantas, Twelfth and H streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 4, P. O. A., 623 Louisiana street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of Camp No. 10, P. O. A., Odd Fellows Hall, Georgetown, 8 p. m.

Concert by the United States Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 8:30 p. m.

Concert by the Fifteenth United States Cavalry Band, Fort Myer, 7:30 p. m.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"The Cozy Corner Girls," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Arcade-Skating, dancing, bowling, and motion pictures.

Amusements.

National—"Uncle Sam," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m.

Chase-Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Casino-Vaudeville, 2:15, 7:15, and 9 p. m.

Cosmos-Continued vaudeville.

Academy—"The Real Girl," 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—"The Prince Chap," evening.

Gayety—"The Girls From Happyland," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

</